

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following official information has been received at the Department of War.

Head Qrs 1st A Corps N West Army, 2 Prairie du Chien, Aug. 25th, 1832.

"Sir—I have the honor to report to you that I crossed the Ouisconsin on the 27th & 28th ult. with a select body of troops consisting of the regulars under Col Taylor, four hundred in number, part of Henry's, Posey's and Alexander's Brigades, battalion of mounted volunteers, amounting in all to thirteen hundred men, and immediately fell upon the trail of the enemy and pursued it by a forced march through a mountainous and difficult country, till the morning of the 21st inst; when we came up with the main body on the left bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of Iowa, which we attacked; defeated, and dispersed with a loss on his part of a hundred and fifty men killed, 39 women and children prisoners—the precise number could not be ascertained, as the great portion was slain after being forced into the river. Our loss killed and wounded, which is stated below, is very small in comparison with the loss of the enemy, which may be attributed to the enemy's being forced from his positions by a rapid charge at the commencement and throughout the engagement the remnant of the enemy, cut up & disheartened, crossed to the opposite side of the river & fled into the interior with a view, it is supposed, of joining Ke o Kuck and Wapello's bands of Sacs and Foxes.

The horses of the volunteer troops being exhausted by long marches, and the regular troops without shoes, it was thought advisable not to continue the pursuit; indeed a stop to the further pursuit of blood seemed to be called for till it might be ascertained if the enemy would not surrender.

It is ascertained from our prisoners that the enemy lost in the battle on the Ouisconsin 68 killed and a very large number wounded, his whole loss does not fall short of 300—after the battle on the Ouisconsin those of the enemies women and children, and some who were dismounted, attempted to make their escape by descending that river, but judicious measures being taken here by Capt Loomis and Gen. Street, Indian Agent, thirty two women and children and four men have been captured and some 15 men killed by the detachment under Lieut. Litter.

The day after the battle on this river, I fell down with the regular troops to this place by water, and the mounted men will join us to day. It is now my purpose to direct Ke o Kuck to demand a surrender of the remaining principal men of the hostile party, which from the large number of women and children we hold as prisoners, I have every reason to believe will be complied with, should it not, they should be pursued and subdued a step Major General Scott will no doubt take on his arrival. I cannot speak too highly of the brave conduct of the regular and volunteer forces engaged in the last battle and fatiguing march that preceded it—as soon as the reports of the officers of brigades and corps are handed in, they shall be submitted with further remarks.

5 killed and 2 wounded 6th Inf.
2 killed and 2 wounded 5th Inf.
1 Capt 5 privates Dodge's battalion, mounted.
1 Lieut 6 privates, Henry's
1 private wounded, Alexander's
1 private Posey's.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obt servant,

(Signed.) H. ATKINSON,

Brig' Genl U S A.

MAJ GENL MACOMB,

Commander in Chief, Washington City

Ecclesiastics in Peru.—Much complaint is given to the police by the irregularities of the Ecclesiastics, and we give the translation of an Ordinance from the *Mercaderes Pormano* to show the manner in which the government finds itself obliged to deal with such refractory subjects in the capital. It is curious as an illustration of the condition of society in Peru.—*N. Y. Courier*.

Feb. 17. The following Ordinance was issued from the Government office on the 10th inst. to M. L. Vidaurte, the Ecclesiastical Governor of the District. "Senor: The Government has been scandalized at finding that the members of the religious brotherhood are abroad at all hours of the night, and that a considerable number even sleep out of their cloisters, and constantly betake themselves to gaming and other improper houses. The Government feels that those disorders which they know to be merely the acts of individuals will still give rise to very injurious impressions against those sacred institutions which have been established by men illustrious for their virtues and learning, and it has accordingly resolved to suggest to you a regulation which shall forbid any person to outside the cloisters on any pretence whatever, or to be seen in the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening, otherwise they shall be conducted back to their convents by the police."

Brent Tor church, Devonshire, situate upon a Rock.—On Brent Tor is a church, in which is appositely engraved some Scripture, "Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is said that the parishioners made weekly atonement for their sins, for they cannot go to the Church without the previous penance of climbing this steep, and the pastor is frequently obliged to humble himself upon his hands and knees before he can reach the house of prayer. Tradition says it was erected by a merchant to commemorate his escape from shipwreck on the coast, in consequence of this Tor serving as a guide to the pilot. There is not sufficient earth to bury the dead. At the foot of the Tor resided, in 1809 Sarah Williams, aged 109 years. She never lived further out of the parish of Brent Tor than the adjoining one; she had twelve children, and a few years before death cut five new teeth.—(*Tymms's Family Topographer*).

Temperance vs. Crime.—At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas in Worcester, Mr. Justice Strong, delivered to the Grand Jury a very able charge, which by request, has been published. In this charge he states, that since the public movements in favor of temperance, the criminal docket of the Court of Common Pleas, has very sensibly diminished, especially in the interior of the state. The Solicitor General made a similar statement, at Springfield, last year, with reference to the criminal docket of the Supreme Court.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

SMYRNA, April, 1832.

In the *Monomorphia*, you will find an article on the small pox, calculated to interest medical men. Besides the instances there referred to, in which that disease did not respect the vaccination of English physicians in the Island of Cerigo last year, and others which the writer (a respectable Greek physician) adduces as having occurred in Smyrna during the last three months. I myself am personally acquainted with four cases of children in one family, who had been carefully vaccinated, but who are just passing through not the varioloid, but the decided small pox.

Is the modern Greek pronunciation adopted in your schools and colleges? I hear many persons—diplomatic, mercantile, and missionary gentlemen—expressing their regret at having become confirmed in a mode of reading Greek, which, to us, seems barbarous. Do not your scholars know that a few simple rules, and much less time than is usually spent, would set them right on this subject? If to this they would add a little attention to the modern Greek dialect, on coming abroad they would as readily hold intercourse with the better class of Ionian Greeks as an ancient Spartan would have done with an Athenian. Have you no modern Greek professors in your institution? Sure I am if Greek should ever become, even to a limited extent, the language of conversation in your schools, the ancient historians, and orators; and poets would be pursued with new zest.

At length, it seems, we have a king for Greece—This I trust, will put an end to the anarchy which now distracts her. Better for the prejudices of the people would have been a Protestant ruler; and thence better would be left without his three advisers. Hydra has refused to submit to the temporary administration of the imbecile and tyrannical brother of the late President, and the other patriots under the command of Navrocordo are marching against Vostiza on the southern shore of the Corinthian Gulf. When a foreign prince makes his appearance, they will most promptly submit to him.

In the contest between the Sultan and his great vassal, the Pacha of Egypt, the whole Ottoman empire is now most actively engaged. The general impression, as you will see, is that, as usual, the Grand Seignor will ultimately triumph. Others think there is an equal chance that it may lead to a dismemberment of the empire. Mohamed ali's fleet is manned to a considerable extent by the bravest of the Greek seamen, whose high rewards have lured into his service. For some weeks past our volunteers for the Constantinople fleet have been seized in the street or led in from the villages, pinioned to gaudy in companies of two and three. An immense land force is also pushed forward towards Syria, but without the co-operation of the fleet will meet with many obstacles.

How lamentable is it that while the march of improvement is becoming every day more apparent in Turkey, the demon of war should have raised his angry head! Let those whose thoughts love to revert to the hallowed scenes of Jerusalem, Nazareth, Patmos, Ephesus, and Smyrna, improve present opportunities for recovering the altars and temples of Christianity, not by worldly weapons but by bestowing the holy Scriptures, and affording the means of instruction to the imploring multitudes.

Mormonism in New England.—It is stated in the Boston Christian Register, that two Mormonite preachers have recently visited that city, and made about 15 converts to their strange doctrines, who have been baptized and joined the Mormon church. Some of them are said to be respectable persons. All contemplate going to the west, and some have already started for the promised land, the place of refuge for the house of Israel and for all the Gentile world who will flee thither for safety, in Jackson county, Missouri. The females who have gone, had acquired by industry, one 1500, and the other 800 dollars which they have given up to go into the general fund, and which they can never draw out again. "Thus (says the Register) are people swindled out of their property, and drawn from their comfortable homes, by ignorant fanatics." One of the preachers has been at Lynn, where four or five persons have embraced Mormonism and been immersed. The preachers intended visiting cities and principal towns of New England.

London Beggars.—In the report of the House of Commons on Mendacity, Mr. John Daughtry, much in the habit of visiting the habitations of the needy, was asked: "In your opinion, do many worthy, honest, industrious persons have recourse to begging in the streets, or does this class of society consist chiefly of the idle and profligate?" Answer: "The instances in which worthy, honest, industrious persons have recourse to begging, are extremely rare." They will in general rather starve than beg. A person of veracity, who some time ago visited 1500 poor families in the neighborhood of Spitalfield, affirms, that out of 300 cases of abject poverty and destitution, and at least 100 of literal want and starvation, not a dozen had been found to have recourse to begging. Many of the most wretched of those persons had been not long before able to support themselves in some degree of comfort, but of want of employment had completely ruined them. They were at that moment pressed landlady, baker, and tax gatherer: had pawned and sold every thing that could be turned into money; were absolutely without a morsel of bread for themselves or family, but still had no recourse to begging. As a general fact, decent poor will struggle to the utmost and even perish rather than turn beggars.

A Novel Case.—The *Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer* says:—"We have just learned that Governor Stokes has accepted the appointment conferred on him by the President, and resigned the office of Governor of this State. We believe this is the first occasion in which the office of Governor has ever been vacant, either by death or resignation."

It is also reported that David F. Caldwell, Esq. the speaker of the Senate, refuses to act as Governor, in consequence of its interference with his private affairs. The constitution makes no other provision for the case."

At the late fire in Baltimore, an eel, more than two feet in length, was forced by one of the suction engines from the dock, through two or three hundred feet of hose to the muzzle of the pipe.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION, FOR KENTUCKY, 1832.

COUNTIES	(C)	(J)	(C)	(J)
BRECKINRIDGE	184	476	95	431
Allen	368	541	350	511
Anderson	140	437	134	430
Barren	979	903	1004	863
Bath	518	735	529	714
Boone	629	657	591	529
Bourbon	1104	534	1113	481
Bracken	445	305	450	271
Bullitt	270	442	283	391
Breckinridge	551	297	567	256
Campbell	475	859	473	793
Casey	296	299	252	275
Christian	681	488	701	443
Clarke	849	521	804	494
Clay	353	149	401	66
Cumberland	533	543	487	498
Caldwell	273	569	336	482
Calloway	53	714	88	639
Daviess	322	359	335	330
Edmonson	122	212	130	203
Estill	192	266	220	242
Fayette	1426	681	1414	696
Fleming	1089	764	1096	740
Franklin	537	406	528	408
Floyd	127	412	90	443
Green	602	915	592	931
Greenup	446	460	420	438
Garrard	946	288	965	229
Grant	197	232	188	223
Gallatin	415	544	371	533
Grayson	301	249	302	227
Graves	40	318	75	300
Hardin & Mead	1105	892	1184	729
Hickman	137	605	157	524
Harlan	204	146	210	160
Harrison	505	902	607	883
Henderson	374	327	373	306
Hopkins	351	508	304	451
Hickman	532	755	535	715
Hart	226	390	225	387
Hancock	82	110	88	98
Jessamine	668	527	685	509
Jefferson	617	197	695	866
Louisville City	1143	888	1155	861
Lewis	322	439	310	424
Livingston	212	385	256	331
Lawrence	199	324	202	319
Laurel	174	190	178	170
Knox	432	146	323	123
Lincoln	775	323	783	245
Logan	705	547	833	237
Madison	1103	727	1155	608
Montgomery	743	535	749	529
Mercer	819	1182	834	1187
Mason	1190	744	1190	725
Muhlenburg	389	333	387	284
Monroe	168	418	174	368
McCracken	46	219	95	152
Morgan	123	315	123	318
Nicholas	501	584	498	577
Nelson	886	377	881	336
Owen	216	528	201	576
Ohio	361	420	385	387
Oldham	403	744	425	728
Pendleton	160	291	159	293
Pike	35	254	36	252
Pulaski	654	640	645	605
Perry	157	197	141	207
Rockcastle	299	141	274	105
Russell	296	268	286	187
Rockcastle	299	141	274	105
Shelby	1163	733	1167	733
Scott	736	1017	739	1008
Simpson	319	425	311	401
Spencer	314	459	309	430
Todd	590	288	610	224
Trigg	276	439	314	400
Union	190	366	207	300
Washington	820	1198	877	1068
Whitley	259	208	208	175
Woodford	659	393	650	402
Warren	667	581	775	451
Wayne	528	446	485	399

Breathitt's majority	1242
Morehead's majority	2582
AGGREGATE VOTE.	
Breathitt	40,715
Buckner	39,473
Taylor	40,073
Morehead	37,491
78,206	
Buckner & Morehead	79,546
Breathitt & Taylor	78,206
Nett Clay majority	1,340

The clamor of victory, the Jackson presses raised, when the election of their gubernatorial candidate was ascertained, has settled down into a *sub rosa* acknowledgment of defeat. Since the election, a private circular has been addressed, to all the leading men of the party throughout the state, in which they say they have been defeated; and call upon the persons addressed, to assemble at Harrodsburgh, to form a convention, "for effect abroad." One of these circulars has been shown to a friend of ours, by the person to whom it was sent, and in addition to the acknowledgment of defeat, it states, "that the vote between Buckner and Breathitt is no test of the strength of parties." This is the truth. The leaders of the party, are fully sensible that, they cannot carry the state in favor of their candidate, at the November election, and all they hope for, is to render the result of the late election serviceable to their party in other states.—*Lex. Observer*.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The election in Indiana has resulted in a victory to the National-Republicans. The late received Wabash Courier gives returns from all the counties but four. The result is as follows:

National Republican Senators	22	58
Do. Representatives	36	5
Jackson Senators	8	43
Do. Representatives	34	5
Majority for Clay		16

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The St. Louis Republican of the 21st inst. says:—"We congratulate the people of Missouri, and the country at large, on the reelection of Gen. Ashley to Congress. A more honest, independent, and industrious member is not to be found in the Representative Hall."

The election for Governor and Lt. Governor is a very close one; and it will be impossible to determine the question until returns from every county are received."

Missouri.—The result of the late election in Missouri, has encouraged our friends so much that a confident opinion is entertained

by them, that the State will give its vote against Gen. Jackson at the November election. A writer in the Republican says, the belief is rapidly spreading in every direction, that we are now in the majority, and that nothing is wanting on the part of the National Republicans, to carry their electoral ticket, but a concentrated and vigorous plan of action. A Convention of delegates from all the counties in the State is called to meet at Columbia on the first day of October, to nominate an electoral ticket, and to organize the State.

From the Intelligencer of September 3. WASHINGTON.

The pestilence is in the midst of us, and increasing in its range; but it ought not, nor does it produce the panic which seems to have attended it elsewhere. The Report of the Board of Health includes, of course, on such cases as the physicians have reported, and all the cases have not been reported. The number of deaths may have been, we suppose, from what we hear, double as many as reported. We hope all our physicians will hereafter report every case known to them, that the exact truth may be ascertained.

The greatest number of cases has occurred in the square southward of the General Post Office. In two adjoining houses on that square there were six cases yesterday.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Report of Cholera cases by the Board of Health for the last 48 hours ending noon on Sunday 2d September.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

New cases.
3 white men, temperate, from the avenue.
2 white men, do do from the canal,
1 do do from the canal,
1 do stranger.

7
New cases 7, old cases 4, cured 5, dead 5, remaining in Hospital 10.

PRIVATE PRACTICE.

New case, 2 white women,
3 do men,
1 black man, temperate,
4 colored women, eating fruit,
1 do do imtemperate,
7 do do drinking cold water,
1 white man, working on avenue
1 do imtemperate,

Total, 21
Cured 11
Dead 3

The Branch Bank of the United States at New York, has made a donation of \$500 for the suffering poor of that city. The President, Cashier and directors have contributed \$200 besides, for the same purpose.

By the official report of New York City Inspector, it appears that the interments in this city, in the week ending on Saturday, were 391—of which number, 178 were deaths by cholera. In the preceding week, the interments were 444—of cholera 222. The diminution of interments in the last week was therefore, 53—nearly all of which are subtracted from the cholera account. When it is taken into consideration that the population of the city has been increased within the last ten or twelve days from 20 to 30 per cent, this report of interments exhibits still more encouraging proofs that the disease which has prevailed, is rapidly declining.

The Dublin papers contain an account, "from an authentic source," of the death of a large mastiff, from cholera! He was attacked with violent spasms his frothy tongue lolled out. The medical gentlemen examined the animal, and instantly pronounced the case to be one of decided Indian spasmodic cholera. The dog died within half an hour after he was attacked!

The Philadelphia National Gazette says.—"We learn that the five cases of fatal cholera which occurred the day before yesterday at Germantown, were of labourers on the railroad; who made a dinner of watermelons, cucumbers, and whiskey—the most approved receipt for prompt dissolution."

Cholera among the Fish.—A letter from Constantia, published in the Evening Post, says:—"On the morning of the 25th inst, this shore, north of the Oneida Lake, was discovered to be lined with dead fish, principally Pike and Perch. I had the curiosity to go down on the shore myself and in the short distance of a few rods, counted upwards of two hundred."

A Paris paper of June 20, says—"During several days a great quantity of eels and other fish in the river at Harflur, and in the ditches at Havre which admit the tide, have been observed to leap on the shore and there expire. Sentinels have been stationed to prevent persons from availing themselves of this easy, but probably unwholesome supply."

Distressing.—The Doylestown Democrat has the following:—"We understand that some person while passing along the Delaware, on the Jersey side a few miles above Trenton, happening to look into one of the fishing houses, which abound along the shore and about this season of the year are unoccupied, discovered three dead bodies and on going on a little further, found the corpse of a woman. He went in search of some of the neighbours, who, when they had collected together, succeeded after some difficulty in getting the body of the woman carried into the house with the others. A physician was sent for, to make an examination, who we learn, gave it his opinion that they had died of the Cholera. The bodies were in a complete state of putrefaction, and nobody could be found to bury them. It was then deemed advisable to fire the building, which was done and the bodies consumed in it. They were workmen from the Raritan canal."

We have perused a letter from a gentleman at Liverpool, by the Montezuma, which states that, in cases of death by cholera in England, it has been generally found necessary to inter the body within a few hours, as decomposition takes place almost immediately. The climate of Great Britain admits, in most cases, of keeping the body from five to ten days; and that is the period which custom has prescribed.—*Saturday Bulletin*.

"Greenhouse Cholera," is the title of a very clever octavo just issued by Carey & Lea. It is a history of the disease as it appeared first in England, in which the author endeavors to prove that the Cholera is not contagious. He says—

"Our reasons, then, for rejecting the doctrine of contagion, in reference to Cholera, resolve themselves into the fact that it is utterly unequal to account for the phenomena which attend the progress of the disease; that it introduces into subject a thousand discrepancies and embarrassments; whereas, when we lay it aside, all becomes harmonious and intelligible, consistent and philosophical, agreeable to the laws whereby Nature acts on other occasions, in which she is ever content with one efficient agent, when competent to the accomplishment of her purpose."

The Farmer of Mount Vernon.—Every person not profoundly ignorant of his country's annals, and who is at all conversant with the characters of the leaders in the revolution which gave existence to the United States, must have been in the habit of contemplating Gen. WASHINGTON as an eminent agriculturist, as well as the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. But few, however, could have supposed it possible that in the midst of public avocations of more importance than ever another man engaged in, Gen. WASHINGTON could have bestowed a particular attention to the details of husbandry; and have superintended and directed complex operations on several farms, at the same time that he presided over the destinies of a rising empire, in a novel, arduous, and hazardous career of military and political experiment. The following, copied from a "Letter from Mr. Jared Sparks to the Hon Judge Story," will present new motives, and fresh incentives, to every cultivator to imitate the virtues, & venerate the name of WASHINGTON.

Agricultural Papers.—There was no station in which Washington took more delight, or the duties of which he discharged with more zeal and activity, than that of a practical farmer.—His achievements in this walk, were prodigious. It may fairly be questioned whether any other individual in the country, not excepting the most industrious and enterprising, who has been devoted to this pursuit alone, has ever accomplished so much. He was commander of an army, and at the head of a nation for a few years only at a time, but a day never passed in which his farm was out of his mind. During the whole war, he was planning improvements, directing them, and often writing letters of minute instructions to his manager. While President of the United States it was his standing custom to write weekly, and receive weekly returns, in which he required great particularity and exactness in specifying occurrences, and the employment and progress of the laborers. I have before me a volume of press copies of letters, written in one year, during the Presidency to his manager and overseers. Some of them extend to several pages, and they average more than one a week. They are written in his own hand, with its usually fair and regular character, and bear every mark of having been as much studied in expression and style as any of his compositions. In some cases, and probably in most, they were written and copied out by himself, before the press impressions were taken.

Such was his habit for years, amidst the burden of his public cares. There is also before me a curious agricultural document, dated 4 days before his death. It is a pamphlet of 24 folio pages, written in a close hand, containing instructions to his manager for the cultivation of three farms on the estate of Mount Vernon, the following year. Each farm was divided into lots which were numbered. In the pamphlet very full instructions are given how to cultivate every lot in the 3 farms during the next year, stating the crops, with remarks on the soil, the products of former years, and the results of former experiments. Washington died, you will recollect, in the middle of December, and this pamphlet, drawn up evidently with much labor and reflection, was already prepared to be handed to the manager, at the beginning of the year, prefaced by a letter of general directions, on the importance of method and forethought in farming operations, and this, notwithstanding he was himself to be on the plantation, and exercise a daily supervision.

These instances are mentioned only as examples; they indicate the habit, and it is unnecessary to add more. For a time he kept an agricultural journal, and was engaged in experiments on a rotation of crops, noting down, for a series of years, the crops of each lot, with remarks on the comparative success of different rotations. He was at much pains to stock his farms with the best breeds of animals, and his grounds were adorned with rare and curious trees and shrubs, collected from various parts of the United States, and from foreign countries. His correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Anderson, and Arthur Young, on agriculture, has been printed.—It is not my intention to select much for publication under this head, but such papers will be included, and such illustrations appended, as will exhibit in their due proportions the character of Washington on his farm, and his attention to the humble concerns of life.

The York Republican of yesterday states that Mr. George Litchtenberger of that Co. was robbed on Thursday last, at 12 M in the following manner. Mr. L. was returning from Baltimore with team about 9 miles this side of B. He was walking carelessly along side of his horses, when he was suddenly attacked by two white men (with their faces covered) one had a pistol the other a knife in his hand & demanded his money. Mr. L. struggled with them some time but at last he was compelled to surrender or endanger his life, he gave up his pocket book containing about 90 dollars in notes of tens and five dollars, mostly Baltimore notes.

Snow on the 26th of August.—The White Mountains were yesterday covered with snow. They were distinctly seen from the Observatory in this city, and from the appearance the snow must have been several inches deep.